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#### Weather Forecast for Sunday. Washington, Oct. 30 .- For Oklahoma and

Indian Territory: Probably fair Sunday; threatening weather in the morning in the enstern portion; south to east winds, For Missouri: Generally fair; probably threatening weather in the southern por-tion in the morning; south to west winds; probably cooler Sunday night. For Kansas: Fair Sunday; light, variable

## winds; cooler in eastern portions. THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Although the country has not had so much cause for gratitude in a good many years, President McKinley's Thanksgiving proclamation is as modest in tone as it could well be made. It is not so pretentious, in fact, nor so long as some of Mr. Cleveland's proclamations issued while the country was in the depths of adversity and

Among the causes for gratitude mentioned by the president is the fact that "the conditions of labor have been improved"-a statement that will be indersed by millions of workingmen who, a few months ago, were idle and needy, but now have regular employment and living wages. The president also mentions that "the rewards of the husbandman have been increased," and the smiling faces of thousands on thousands of prosperous farmers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and all other agricultural states testify that no mistake in made on this point. "Respect for law and order has been strengthened," says the president, "love of free institutions cherished, and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous co-operation." There is the more cause for thankfulness by every patriotic citizen because these last mentioned blessings have been secured in spite of strenuous efforts of demagogues and agitators to excite class hatred and alienate the people from their cherished institutions and sever and destroy the bonds of fraternal regard. Certainly the country can sincerely and

heartily act upon the president's invitation and give thanks for the presperity which a beneficent Providence has brought upon it in such generous volume, not forgetting to return very warm thanks for the administration which has been the agent through which these good times have largely come. THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Platt is a good fighter. There is no surrender in him. He fights pluckily until the last ballot is cast. He realizes that an enthusiastic, hopeful army can fight better than a despondent one, consequently he makes rather tall claims in a loud voice. General Tracy "is elected already" was simply a little campaign bluster to jolly up his forces.

The truth is that the New York contest in an exceedingly hard and uncertain one. and nobody knows this better than Platt himself. There is good reason to believe that Tracy will gain less from the scattering of the George vote than either Van Wyck or Low, although Mr. Platt complacently announces that it makes his election all the more certain. As a Republican newspaper. The Journal would like to believe that Mr. Platt's rosy statements are true, but it finds no substantial ground for such confident assumptions.

General Tracy may be victorious on Tuesday-he is certainly in the race; but neither he nor any other candidate has the kind of sure thing Mr. Platt claims for him. The Republican party has not a normal majority in Greater New York, and with the Republican' vote divided between two candidates, and the Democratic vote uniting upon one, it looks as if the chances were in fovor of the latter. At the same time, General Tracy's personal popularity, his splendid campaign, and the fact that he represents the party which has restored prosperity, may suffice to give him a plurainty-possibly a large one.

## PORT ARTHUR IMPROVEMENTS. The action of the directors of the Kansas

City, Pittsburg & Guif railway in voting \$2,500,000 for permanent improvements at Port Arthur will have a tendency to reaffirm the liberal policy of this company in extending and strengthening its facilities and resources. The work undertaken in projecting this short line to the Gulf and in establishing a scaport where little else than a natural harbor marked the site, was a task so stupendous that the general public did not share the confidence of the projectors as to the early realization of the great scheme. But everything undertaken by this enterprising company has succeeded, and everything has progressed with remarkable rapidity, even in times when investors and builders were most cautious. The road has been built from Kansas City to tide water in an amazingly short time, and the announcement that a large sum of money is to be spent on the immediate improvements at Port Arthur, including the erection of a great dry dock, is calculated to give encouragement to those who have watched the enterprise with pride or some mere direct interest. Here in Kansas City, the Gulf road and its associated projects, including the building of a city at Port Arthur, are regarded with the kindliest interest. Whatever promotes its welfare strengthens Kansas City.

AS TO SHODDY.

It will have to be admitted on all sides that the present administration at Wash ingion is not a "shoddy" one. The prosperity goods that the "advance agent" is filling his orders with are the genuine article. Millions of happy citizens are ready to attest that fact. So far, no misrepresentations have been discovered; the goods are of prime quality and correspond exactly with those promised by the "runner."

But there is another sense in which this is not a shoddy administration. In fact, It is an anti-shoddy administration. Shoddy has almost retired from business since

a high duty on shouldy-25 cents a poundthat the importations have fallen off to an insignificant quantity. In 1892, when the McKinley law was operative, only 243,000 pounds of shoddy were imported. In the last year of the Wilson bill 49,000,000 pounds were brought in from abroad.

The American Wool and Cotton Report er, in a recent issue, says on this subject: "It is a notorious fact that our markets were flooded in 1895 and 1896 with fotten foreign goods.' Goods were made in England and rushed into this country, which, frankly speaking, were a disgrace to humanity. It is a wonder that the refuse from which the yarn was spun held together during the process. It is pretty certain that it did not hold together long after it was on the wearers' backs."

The worst of it is that the wearers who are thus cheated will be told that the goods which fall to pieces on their backs are American goods, when they are foreign shoddy. The effect of the new tariff will be to give the American people sound woolen goods. Clothing may cost a trifle more, but it will be well worth the difference.

#### SOME NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPECELATIONA

There are few things upon this earth that tend more to disturb the normal conditions of life than does a "bucket shop" in a small town. Every man who wins a dol lar tells his neighbor about it, carefully concealing the losses, and thus the disease spreads. It seems such an easy way to make money and the risk seems so small, that the unwary one is ever being caught. There is nothing lamentable in the fact that the small dealer is generally a loser in the end, except so far as it is a deprivation to the innocent ones who depend upon him, which is generally the case, but the great misfortune is the fact that it unnerves him to such an extent that he is no longer fit to meet the conditions of his life. In truth, it is better for him to lose and lose fast, for the sooner will he quit it and go to work. This, of course, is said with the hope and the understanding that he has no trust funds on hand to begin to use after his own money has gone. Thereby hangs the tale of many a tragedy This is a particularly good year for the spread of this kind of gambling. The bountiful crops and prosperous trade have put money into empty pockets, where it ought to remain for a time, at least, and the increasing markets are furnishing the temptation. Until the last year or two it has been necessary for those in the smaller towns who desired to speculate in this way to send their orders to the larger cities. Under such conditions the evil did not become very prevalent, for gambling is like drinking in that respect-the temptation must be close at hand. But now nearly all the larger county seat towns have a "branch" of some of the city concerns, and local brokers transact the business with great thrift and dispatch. In Kansas the business has assumed such proportions that at this time private wires are being extended from this city so that the denizens of the plains may have all the advantages of a city "exchange." There are some things about it which seem very funny and some which seem very sad. Herstofore when a "sidewalk farmer" has shown interest in the market and incidentally mentioned that he had a few thousand bushels of wheat, it has been the general supposition that he had it in his granaries, but all that is changed nowhe is liable to be carrying it in his vest pocket in the form of a broker's receipt. The sad thing about all this is its very perceptible effect upon the community. In His recent declaration, for instance, that a large city what one man does or thinks

is of little moment, for each person liver to himself or his own, but in these smaller towns every change of countenance or of method of business is observed and be comes the subject of comment. When such a change is produced by gambling in wheat, the whole community soon knows it and is talking about it. Those who keep out of it have a way of envying the winner and scolding the loser that is not condudive to good morals. But the most damaging moral effect comes from the fact that this kind of speculation is indulged in by men who are above any suspicion of other wrong doing. They would resent as an insuit an invitation to play at cards for money, but they seem to consider this sort of thing perfectly legitimate. One who was asked what his wife thought of his preceedings replied that it was all right when he won, but that she scolded when he lost. In this way the ideal moral standard is lowered and no greater curse can come to a person or a community. It is bad enough to do wrong, but it is infinitely worse to do wrong and say that it is right. The courts and legislatures are gradually stamping the word crime upon all kinds of option dealing, which will define its moral status even if it should fail to stop the evil. Some people never discover that

#### a thing is wrong until there is a law against it. SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

There are some pertinent and significant suggestions in the report of Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, which has just been submitted to the president. Mr. Wilson has a proper conception of the scope and possibilities of his department, and believes that everything possible should be done for the extension of its facilities and the promotion of its usefulness.

The recommendation that American agents be placed at the foreign embassies for the purpose of collecting and forwarding information of special interest and value to the agricultural department will doubtless be received with particular favor. Such agencies would enable the farmers, stock raisers, and those dealing with agricultural products generally, to be immediately informed as to the conditions of foreign crops, to be advised of promising departures, and to be liberally supplied with various suggestive matter calculated to

assist home enterprise. The secretary wants larger appropriations for the bureau of animal industry and the weather bureau, certainly two departments that should be given every reasonable encouragement, especially as much of the expenditure is still in the direction of important experiments. He believes that the results of experiments at the agricultural colleges should be widely published, so that all farmers who wish to avail themselves of their benefits may be able to enjoy

Secretary Wilson sees no reason why the United States, if our resources had been properly drawn upon and their development properly protected, should not have saved the \$382,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals rice, hemp, flax, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs and silk.

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Wilson regards his department as one of the first, if not the foremost, in importance among

This is as yet distinctively an agricultural country, and this characteristic will be dominant for a long time to come. A single idea, though seemingly insignificant in itself, may be of tremendous importance if generally applied in our vast agricultural industry. Therefore, the expenditure of money along the lines suggested by those who have made a personal and official study of the necessities and possibilities of our greatest wealth-producing farm interests must be regarded in the light of a judicious investment.

## NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Rev. Mr. J. A. Curzan, who was recently installed pastor of the orthodox Congrega-tional church in North Berkeley, Cal., professed at his installation the belief that Christ had a father and a mother, just as he himself had; that the trinity means God in nature, God in Christ and God in humanity; that the end of God's government is not justice, but mercy; that the Bible is the product of men, inspired, but unequally so, and as to mortality, that perhaps only those who believe in Christ are ima A council of Congregationalists heard this profession, and yet decided unanimously that Mr. Curzan is theologically sound. If that is orthodoxy in California, it is an evi-dence of the effect of the sub-tropical cli-If that is orthodoxy, we are all mate. rapidly growing orthodox. Perhaps we are.

Dr. Glimour, a man of much experience in prison management, declares that he ha never seen a man so bad that there was not some good in him. The case of our William Carr almost makes one doubt the soundness of the doctor's observation, and still there does not yet appear any but a cred itable reason for Carr's attempt to shield his wife, Probably Dr. Gilmour is right. And it is a cheering reflection that it is usually those most intimately acquainted with so-called reprobates who hold the hopeful view. To the resident of Oxford street Whitechapel is Sodom, and to the average Sunday school pupil a "jailbird" is infection. In fact, a good share of those who come under the consideration of the criminal courts are men of like parts and possions with ourselves, differentiated often by superficial circumstances. It is the of-fice of enlightened penology to improve these circumstances, or help the victims to improve them-to prevent as well as to

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale distinguishes between education and instruction. The first is work, he says, "which angels might be proud to join in"; the second can be as well done, often, by a good encyclepedia as by the average schoolmaster. There may be in this a little injustice to the words, but the notion is a capital one, and worth the murder of a word to imprese and carry it home. Education does no consist in getting full of facts, by any pro cess whatsoever, as nutrition does hot con sist in cramming the stomach with food. In both it is what we digest that builds us up. Education is the cultivation of a sound intellectual and ethical digestion, not the furnishing of information; the development of power and adaptability, not his supply-ing of opportunities. It takes a teacher to educate; a city directory or a card cata-logue can instruct. This is another of the things that are beyond the thought of trus-

The editor of Scribner's magazine, after contemplating Mr. Hamlin Garland's pictures of Western life, "cannot refrain from asking whether Mr. Garland is less true to life than he thinks or whether there has really been a sudden and unfortunate change in the character of our Western Mr. Garland, like every other citizens." artist, is true to a small piece of life, not to the whole of it. The mass of the people of the West were never like Bret Hartes heroes; they are not now like Mr. Gazland's what shall we call them? He will not admit heroes in his philosophy of fic-tion. Mr. Garland has affiliated mostly with the Populist type, Mr. Editor, and that is what he gives you. The West, like the East, is full of happy people, or, what is better, people who are too busy to ask whether they are happy or not, but these

benefit of the bibulously inclined of the Princeton faculty and students. The permit for the maintenance of this tavern was generally signed by several of the facnotably a professor of higher criticism, but as this gentleman was in Europe at the opportune time this year, the late president of the United States took his place among the signers. Mr. Cleveland's tendency towards alcoholic irrigation is well known, and we have grown callous in the matter, but a Princeton professor of theology! The Indiana synod of the Presbyterian church, which has a sort of maternal feeling toward Princeton, has spoken out its mind, and proposes to bring the matter up before the national synod. Imagine an instructor in a Western school among the signers for a dramshop licenses

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott will, it is to be hoped, continue her successful literary career until she learns that a new phrase is not to be purchased at any cost, and that good, wholesome, natural notions are after what people like best in their fiction. In a recent story Miss Elliott begins by informing us that the night was damp and cool and very dark late in the spring of 1865. How long this condition continued she does not tell us-but that is not the "Through the mist, that was heavy enough to be called unarticulated rain, house loomed dimly" and so forth. It would have been bad enough just to have fallen accidentally, "casually like," upon that phrase, but to introduce it with the deliberate formality that shows that it has been coaxed and courted and enticed, and groomed for this appearance, is evidence that Miss Elliott has something to over

But this weakness is not at all peculiar t Miss Elliott. A whole host of young writers have the same notion, that the thing the world sits hankering for is a new phrase. Most of the people that edit Bibe lots and Lotuses and Chap Books and Philistines suffer with this same hallucination Mr. Zangwill points out with apparent delight the following gems in a recent novel by Mr. Benjamin Swift: "His face is night mixed with dawn;" "his face seemed woven of pallor." Here in the wild West when a party's face is night mixed with dawn we say his complexion is bilious, or eke scorbutic. As for woven complexions, it is style not familiar to us, although it might easily be applied to a countenance like Sen ator Peffer's. We have knit brows in stock. but no woven complexions. But we will or some imported directly, as we pride ourselves on keeping up with the times. But seriously, good readers, do not these

phrases weary you? The Massachusetts state board of health has been analyzing bitters and tonics, and prints some interesting results. Although advertised as "not a rum drink." "entirely harmless," "recommended for treatment of the alcohol habit," "non-intexleating, whisky without its sting," these alleged medies examined contained all the way from 6 to 47 per cent of alcohol. The testimonial for these "purely vegetable" remedies are from all sorts of good people, including the proprietor of a temperance hotel (in New Jersey) and a widely known temperance re former. A well known clergyman testifies of one tonic containing 21 per cent of alco hol that "if widely and wisely used it would relieve nervousness, soothe restless ness, reduce sickness, strengthen the body invigorate the mind and add happiness to life." Whisky does not often get as good a testimonial as that. It contrasts curiously with the frank sign on "Stormy" Jordan's saloon: The Road to Hell.

An amendment to the constitution of the state of New Jersey was recently adopted intended to check gambling. If it nominally prohibits gambling we shall have another instance in which prohibition will not pro hibit, for of course no one imagines that a ned as part

vent absolutely such a general vice as gambling. Nevertheless it is creditable to the civilization of New Jersey to have put such solemn seal of disapproval upon a vice which is more vicious than drunkenness, because it is more insidious, merging by almost imperceptible degrees into the progerous gauntlet, and be more important than the amendment itself. The most vital test of of the law will be its effectiveness in checking the vice in the young. This is where prohibition in Kansas is justified.

## KANSAS TOPICS.

One night last week, as an Ottawa business man was hurrying home from his store, he was astonished to find a pair of female arms suddenly thrown around his neck and warm kiss implanted on his mouth. Then the girl got a glimpse of his face by the light of a street lamp, gave one faint scream and wildly fled. She was a red business man for her "steady." Since that date no Ottawa woman will allow her husband on the street after 7 o'clock in the

Unmindful of the fate of a preacher who tackled card playing in that town last win-ter, William Allen White hitches up his suspenders, spits on his hands and nto the whist clubs of Emporia as fol-

lows: And that's what's the matter with Emporia-too much whist. The painted china set is married to cards. Women have no higher thought from week's end to week's end than winning head prizes. They grow nervous, irascible, bad tempered and ugly playing cards. Little crows' feet appear at the corners of their eyes after an evening with whist, and deep, vertical lines plow themselves just above their noses. There are more plain women in Emporia who lost their bloom at the rented card tables than there are women who have worn themselves out over the kitchen stove. It is worry, not work, that makes women fade, and cards are sapping the juice out of the town. Only the young people patronize the public li-"What's brary. The old folks make trump?" the chief end of man. Cards have invaded the churches. One church has a big factional row blooming upon the horizon because the pastor has jumped cards Another church narrowly avoided it last winter. A third pastor sees his best cus-tomers whooping it up in whist clubs and hasn't the nerve to say a word.

In the meantime poker rooms, which are just as improving and elevating and just as helpful to the town as whist clubs, have opened on Commercial street, and the tow s enjoying the fruit of the seed the women have planted.

"Speaking of barber shops," said the traveling man, as he stretched himself in the comfortable barber's chair, "I've had considerable, experience with barbers in my travels, but I think the toughest propoition I ever tackled was in the latter '70s I was told by the house to go to Medicine Lodge. The only way to get there was by buckboard from Hutchinson. It was a ninety mile ride through dust and sand, and by the time I got there I felt like a man who hadn't had a shave or bath since his birth. I inquired if there was a barber shop in town and was directed to the livery stable, where the knight of the razor divided his time between caring for the horses and shaving his customers. He was a husky young man, whose pantalo were kept in place by a pistol belt and who tied a large red handkerchief around his neck by way of ornament. He told me to take a seat and he would be ready for me in a minute. His shop furniture consisted of two common chairs, one with the back on and one without any back; a towel which hung on a nail in the wall, a couple of razors and a piece of calico which looked as if it might have been used as a fly net for some of the horses. The barber seated me in the chair with a back, spread the calico over me, put his foot on the backless chair and bent my head back over his knee, swiped me a few times whether they are happy or not, but these do not interest Mr. Garland.

They are having a peck of trouble now in New Jer-zee over a snug little tavern which seems to have been conducted chiefly for source. squirm ever since I took that shave. The first swipe he severed a small mole which had been my companion since childhood and at the next slash cut off so much o one corner of my chin that my law was more or less lopsided for a month. When he got over my face I looked like a person who had been through a four-round set-to with a disk harrow, but the barber seemed satisfied with his work. He jerked my head back into position, swabbed the blood from my face and neck with a towel which hung on the wall and proceeded to anoint my hair with some vile smelling hair oil which he kept in a bottle beside the horse liniment. I protested and declared that I never used hair oil, but he insisted that it was his custom to oil a customer's hair and that he didn't propose to treat one man any different from another. He then me 15 cents, remarking as he shoved the money down in his pocket that 'a man couldn't make nothin' at the barber

business in that town." The bachelor editor of the Clay Center Times has given out his idea of the sort of female who can have his more or less withered heart if she wants it. His verse is expressive, but sounds machine-made: 'Let others choose the maiden fair

Who never gazed at dough: Who paints her cheeks and primps her hair And always looks just so.

"Whose life has been an idle dream Of charms, her form to deck; Who couldn't sew a ruffled seam To save her precious neck.

But give me, if you please, instead Of such a one as this, A girl with business in her head A modern ancient miss.

'A girl who washes, sweeps and bakes, And has the strength and will To make the joyful griddle cakes Obey her matchless will; "Who if occasion should require,

And start a rousing kitchen fire And cook a meal alone: "One who is always right on deck

Could rise without a groan

To do her honest share, To milk the spotted cow called Speck Or feed the mortgaged mare; "To give the squealing pigs their swill To pick the moulting geese— I say, a girl like that would fill

This heart with rest and peace. "I've been trying to beat it into the heads of them Eastern galoots for years," said the horse ranchman, as he dropped the remains of a large chew of finecut into the cuspidore, "that the Kansas raised horse beats anything on the market for wind and toughness. Now there was a Meade county man who shipped a carload of range forses to Indiana last summer. While the Indiana horses were winking out right along on account of the heat, these Kansas horses were right up and coming. The heat never fazed 'em; in fact, it was so much cooler than the hot winds they had been used to out on the buffalo grass pastures that I suppose it seemed like a pleasant summer resort to them. The atmos-phere of Western Kansas is just calculated to bring out a horse, make him tough and long winded. There is nothing like it, unless it is the Bluegrass country of Ken-tucky, which has always held the edge in the matter of fine horses and pretty won can hold Kentucky level as a natural placfor horses, but I can't say as much for

"Speaking about herses," remarked the real estate man. "I never saw horses who could stand up under as much riding with as little to eat as the Texas ponies they used to have on the range. And they were smart little horses, too-knew their business as well as the men who rode them. it came in. The Dingley bill imposes such the cabinet bureaus. Why should be not? of the constitution or not, is going to pre- I had a little experience myself with a

cow pony when I first struck the country that gave me great respect for his intel-ligence. I went out to attend a 'round up,' and concluded after awhile that I would like to 'cut out' a steer myself. One of the herders said I was welcome to his horse, and pointed out a big roan steer cesses of trade and commerce. The stat-utes to be drawn in elaboration of such a constitutional amendment will run a dan-mounted, but I didn't think about it at the time. Well, sir, as soon as that pony started he seemed to know just what he was expected to do. He acted as if he had heard what steer his master wanted, and he went after it like the shot out of a gun. He didn't seem to pay any more attention to me than if I hadn't been in the county. The fact is, I was awfully busy hanging on to the saddle, and wasn't paying any par-ticular attention to where the pony was going. That pony picked out that steer and, with his nose right at the animal's flank, he guided it out of the herd in neater shape than any man could have done it.

Just at the edge of the herd that steer gave a quick turn, the pony gave a quick heeked college girl, who had mistaken the turn-and I made a quick turn. The ground was tolerably solid where I lit, and for a minute or two I hadn't enough breath left in me to fill the lurgs of a katydid, but that pony went right along as if nothing had happened and drove that steer over to the herd it belonged to."

Manifestoes are coming thick and fast in Kansas just now, but about the most vigorous of the bunch is that issued by the Democracy of Harper county, in which they indicate that they don't propose to play in the Populist backyard any more. Here are a few specimen chunks from the manifesto:

"You have witnessed Alliance picnics. listened to their orators denounce corporate greed and the great railroad corporations, always stating if they got there they would pass a maximum freight rate They got there (by the aid of Demcratic votes), elected their governor and a arge majority of the legislature. Did they give you the maximum freight rate law: No; a thousand times no. A maximum freight rate law with any merit would have as much chance of being passed as a Peoria 'blackbird' would have in front of gatling gun. That legislative body has passed into history as the greatest boodle legislature of our times.

"But what about this new political party, the Populist or Reform (?) party, the party that promised us a maximum freight rate law, which postponed giving it on account of the temporary increase in the circulating medium at the proper time? As Democrati we have affiliated with this new party for six or seven years, and we desire to ask at this time if it is not plain that the Pop party is a rank and complete failure.'

#### The Doctrine of Henry George From the Chicago Tribune.

Henry George's reputation as a thinker and political economist was founded on itis dectrine of a single tax on all farm land and town lots equal to its full rental value by the government, in lieu of all other taxes. There were to be open ports and no tariff for revenue or protection, and no tax or license on whisky or other intoxi-The land tax was to be so heavy as to take all the kernel and leave only the shell of the nut to the unfortunate owner of real estate; his single tax-nis proposition to confiscate the rental value of all land-was to be a panacea for all ills that afflict humanity.

That so many men of intelligence could be induced to accept the inequitable and impracticable scheme with which George's name always will be associated testifies to his ability. For he had decided ability. It was all expended in one object, and hence he made all the greater impression. He was a fanatical believer in the plan of social regeneration of which he may be fairly called the author. Few if any men could have presented it to the world in as captivating a way as he did.

He was the master of an admirable style. He was able to put his ideas in language so clear that no reader could fall to understand it. He advocated a new system of taxation—and taxation is a dry subject But "Progress and Poverty" is a most readable work. Even those who do not agree with any of its conclusions will admit that, while they regret the author did not make a better use of his powers.

For he sacrificed his life to the adv

of a scheme which would have regenerated nothing and which, under the pretense of curing evils, would have plundered millions of families and created civil war. Not even Bryan contemplated confiscation on as grand a scale as this amiable, personally honest man, who championed the con fiscation of the rental value of all American lands.

Mr. George wrote other books-"Social Problems" and "Protection and Free Trade"-and was working at the time of his death on a treatise on political econ-All that he has written possesses the

charm of his admirable style, but "Prog-

ress and Poverty" is the only one which has made any real-impression, and that impression will not be enduring. For no false doctrine, no matter how at tractively it may be set forth, and no matter how ingeniously its sophisms are hidden under flowers of language, can stand the test of time. The teacher may be sincere and able, as Henry George was, but his work will not endure. His doctrines will not be a living force. They have been fully refuted already.

Filial Feeling Among Americans

From the Chicago Record. Readers of the late George M. Pullman's will must have noted as a conspicuous feature of the document the references made by the testator to his parents. He seems to have cherished a particluar sentiment for Castle Rest, the home which he built for his mother, and in making the bequest of place he even lays stress upon position of his mother's portrait. He charges his daughter that Castle Rest is to be kept open "from not later than the 26th of July, which was my father's birthday, until after the 14th day of August which was my mother's birthday, for the accomodation and enjoyment of all the descendants of my parents." This trait of filial devotion is not so com

mon at the present time but that a particular instance of it must excite attention. In Mr. Pullman's case the filial sentiment seems to have been developed to an almost Oriental fervor and constancy, and it is worth while asking if his example in this respect is not worthy of emulation. As a general thing respect and devotion toward parents are not particularly strong traits of the American character. The existence of a natural regard is taken for granted and too often the sons and daughters seem to think that so long as nothing happens to destroy the impression that they have this virtue there is no particular need of demonstrating its existence. The American sor who sees to it that "the old folks" are no wanting for anything, and who lets the matter go at that is a pretty common type. He is kindly enough in his feelings, and no doubt he is sincere. But if the thought of paying distinct homage to his parents were to occur to him at all he would probably regard it as a piece of sentimentality.

Mr. Pullman's example will be of some mind the fact that this sentiment of fillal loyalty and respect is rather too fine elevating a thing to be lost without in jury to modern society. It is as worthy of cultivation as any of the better advertised virtues which tend to the building up of homes and home life.

#### Divorce Reform Necessary. From the Chicago Chronicle.

Recent decisions of state courts respect ing the validity of "sixty day" divorces render it more and more desirable that there should be some movement looking towomen. My wife, sir, is a Kentucky lady." ward uniformity in the statutes relating to marriage and divorce. A federal enact rid settle the matter if a federa ment wor enactment dealing with the subject would be constitutional. But the present situation is scandalous. Marriages and divorces that are legal in one state are held to be filegal in an adjoining state. A man who s secured a divorce in South Dakota may

if he marries again be charged with bigamy in Massachusetts. The legitimacy of children is placed in doubt and the settlement of estates is rendered difficult by the conflict of these laws. An Interstate conference to revise the divorce statutes ought to be practicable if congress by reason of constitutional limitations is debarred from acting in the matter.

## Ethics of Tall Headgear.

From the Chicago Chronicle. A number of women belonging to a fash ionable church in a western suburb re-cently formed a club the members of which pledged themselves to remove their hats in church, and reports from other members of the congregation say that the move ment has been a huge success. The pastor of this particular church made a few allusions a year or more ago to the selfish ness, not to say impropriety, of women with tall headgear obstructing the view of pulpit or chancel from those sitting be hind them. His hints were doubtless the cause of the determination to form the voluntary club aforesaid, whose member are under no compulsion whatever except their own promise that they will remov during church service the headgear whose ornamentation is conducive to anything but plety in the case of those sitting in the rear, with only half views of what is going on before them. This is a new departure as compared

with the compulsory ordinances that have been enacted in Chicago and probably a score or more of other American cities whose object is the removal of the high theater hat. When the subject of comfirst broached there were numerous proph ecies that such an ordinance could never be enforced. And yet not only in Chicago but in many other cities the theater hat ordinances have been successfully enforced without friction and in most cases without a single arrest for violation. The mere fact that such an ordinance is on the statute book and that theater managers are only agents of the law appeals to the good sense of theater patrons, who are usually in the opposite of a quarrelsome mood. The ease with which women patrons of theaters have adapted themselves to the require ments of the law and the undeniable in crease of comfort to other patrons, who ge better views of the stage, both prove that hat law, but rather the reverse.

When it comes to broaching the sam subject in connection with church audinces some of the conditions are widely different and yet in the main are similar to those prevailing in the theater. There a not a wide stage, it is true, and the auditorium shape of modern church interiors usually permits a good view of the altar or pulpit. But, as every churchgoer will readily admit, even this essential view, it the service is to be thoroughly enjoyed, is often cut off completely by the headgear of fashionable worshipers in front or at an angle in line with the pulpit. There is probably no remedy in this case, except where the women of the congregation voluntarily undertake, as in the instance mentioned, to remove this source of annoyance to other worshipers.

There is an ethical side to the wearing of high hats in churches, theaters or other public buildings where large numbers assemble and are supposedly entitled to equal rights. If it is wrong to create discomfort for others in theaters it is equally so in churches, but from the very nature of the case there is not likely to be any attempts to make wearers of high hats in churches feel the strong arm of the law. They can be appealed to, however, as those who at least believe theoretically in the ethical importance of the golden rule.

#### How Paris Treats Scorchers. From the Chicago Post.

Until recently Paris has been the paradise of scorchers, and the Champs Elysees was the scene of their most reckless revels. Its main thoroughfare had, therefore, be come very dangerous for all except, the most wary and agile. It is said of the Parisian scorcher that he or she-no difference in costume reveals sex-is the most alive. His motto is woe to the passerby His scorching instincts have no reverence for gray hairs, no pity for toddling infancy. He simply scorches and cares naught.

Suddenly the authorities became conscious that the scorching terror was a public scandal, and two weeks ago the prefect posted a body of constables at the mos ongested point in the Avenue des Champ Elysees with orders to stop every cyclist riding in a way dangerous to the passerby. In less than an hour sixty scorchers were arrested. These had to pay a small fine The addresses of riders without lamps or bells were taken, but they whose machine were unprovided with the regulation plate required for purposes of identification were taken to the police station to give an ac count of themselves. Their bicycles were detained until they did so and procured the necessary plate. Before the night of the ond day the scorchers had abated their pace several kilometers per mile.

In this action of the Parisian police can see the value of the bicycle tax and ag for the better regulation of the speed of the scorcher and for the safety of the edestrian from the perils that lurk in pneumatic tire.

The First to Wear Tronsers

From the Pittsburg Disputch. Tetricus, the barbarian, was the first gentleman to wear trousers. He had no eart in the inauguration of the new fash ion: he simply had to do it. Aurelian the man, had captured Tetricus on one of

his raids and determined to carry him in triumph to Rome as one of the spoils of conquest. To make the captive appear as ridiculous as possible he was arrayed in two-part garment which in Boston might have been called "pants." Instead of ap-pearing ridiculous, Tetricus seems to have made "a hit," for the garment he won slowly but surely grew in favor with the people of Rome. We might find the orgin of many customs in the same way. It is known that Charles VII., of France wor long coat to conceal his crooked legs. Not all the French were crooked, but coats became fashionable nevertheless. The proc ess by which Peter the Great put civilized clothes on his uncivilized subjects had mor method in it. The gates of the towns were hung with garments of the new fashion and the people were obliged to adopt them or be publicly punished.

#### The New Editor. From the New York Sun

At the regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, held yesterday, Mr. Franklin Bartlett, Mr. Paul Dana, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock and Mr. William M. Laffan being present, Mr. Paul Dana was unanimously elected president of the association and editor of the Sun, to succeed his father, Charles A. Dana, deceased.

The Possum Bill. There's hope for this old country still: The Georgia legislatur' Will spring another 'possum bill, An' so, touch human natur'.

For though four dollars every day Makes legislators blossom. The sweetest thing that comes their way Is old-time Georgia 'possum!

An' when that 'possum bill comes up. Their thoughts will homeward turn, While statesmen rise, with watery eyes, An" holler: "Let's adjourn!" -Atlanta Constitution.

#### Revenge at Last. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, it's 3 fact," said the young father, "that my governor's rich and never allows me a cent, but I'm even with him now."
"How?"

"I've named his grandson after the poor est relation of the whole family. No Room for Doubt.

From the Cleveland Leader. "Do you think Bryan's speeches are as s they were when he first came into ninence

"Every bit. In fact, they're the

#### ODE TO AUTUMN.

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness! Close bosom friend of the maturing sun; Conspiring with him how to load and bless With fruit the vines that round the

thatch-eaves run; bend with apples the moss'd cottage trees. And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core

To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel With a sweet kernel; to set budding more

And still more later flowers for the bees, Until they think warm days will never For summer has o'erbrimm'd their clammy

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor, Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep Drowsed with the fume of popples, while

thy hook Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers:

And sometime like a gleaner thou dost keep Steady thy laden head across a brook: Or by a cider press, with patient look Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they? Think not of them, thou hast thy music,

While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying And touch the stubble-plains with rosy

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats Among the river sallows, borne aloft,

r sinking, as the light wind lives or dies; And full-grown lambs loud bleat from Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble

The redbreast whistles from a garden-And gathering swallows twitter in the -John Keats.

## THE WAY TO SLEEPYTOWN.

Which is the way to Sleepytown? Look in the blinking eyes of brown; Or you may find the misty track Hid in the half-closed eyes of black. Winding about and in and thre gh The slumberous eyes of dreamy blue Or stealing across the eyes of gray. Oh, there you may find the drowsy way.

Follow along the crooked street. Twisting about two tired feet-Feet that the whole day have trod Keep on going until you come To weary fingers and weary thumb, Or the lips within whose gates of pearl Is the languid tongue of a boy or girl

The path you seek will lead, mayhap, Into the peace of a downy lap, Where angels have sprinkled the dews o rest In a gracious cradle of arms and breast Further along and the way has led To the calm of a prayer-encircled bed, Where mother is kissing the eyelids down

# And that is the way to Sleepytown. —Nixon Waterman.

VANQUISHMENT. What does it matter if we lose the fight, And that our enemies prevail, If only our defeat shall bring the light That shows us why we fail? And if we learn from our affright
To stand full fire and never quall?

## -Florence L. Snow.

OF CURRENT INTEREST. Two American women went to London to claim an estate of £300,000 which they believed they had inherited. When they arrived there they found that there was no such estate in existence. They had taken no money with them to pay for a eturn voyage, so certain were they of receiving the great fortune merely upon deling it. The American consul advanced the money for the return trip. Those women are but a small proportion of the number of American victims who have had visions of untold wealth left by ancestors of whom they had never heard or dream they are unique in the unbounded confithe various parts of the country to-day dreds of persons who have be to believe that they are entitled to the Anneke Jans estate in New York, which is now a part of the property of the Trinity corporation, but they have probably as nuch chance of getting possession of it as men of obtaining an estate

that had no existence. Visitors have no doubt noticed the sleek and self-satisfied chiefs of the porter bri-gades in the big New York hotels. No doubt, a correspondent writes, some flitting guests have classed the porter among the enials, and even looked down upon the head man, believing him to be beneath notice. But the trained traveler cultivates the head porter, for he realizes that by doing so he may make a millionaire his friend. At least one porter has banked not less than \$100,000 from his tips alone. Some of these tips he got from corporation magnates, ankers and brokers on the inside, which enabled him to play the Wall street game with loaded dice. Another pet of the mer who manipulate the market every once in while is the head rubber in the Turkish bath. One, at least, has profited wonderfully by his acquaintance with patrons of the class named, for he owns a nice chunk of real estate and occasionally snips off

few coupons. Referring to the report that a papyrus has been discovered containing p the Scriptures antedating the Bible by omething like 700 years, which, it is sug gested, may make it necessary to rewrite at least a portion of the Holy Book, a well known clergyman has said: "No importance will be attached to the alleged discovery for many reasons. One is that it does not make a particle of difference when the Bible was written, or whether mistakes were made in the translations. It is enough that it is the Word of God and that every man who lives by it will lead a clean and Christian life. Then there is no way of establishing the correct dates when certain portions of the Scriptures were inspired and written. They are good enough as they are."

Deparcieux kept a record of 48,540 deaths in a French parish. He found that 112 married women to fourteen unmarried and forty-three married men to six bachelors reached the age of 10. According to French figures, by marrying at 30 a man adds elev. en years to his theoretical and statistical chances of life. By marrying at 40 he adds six years. In Massachusetts in 1894 153 of the 205 centenarians were women. Of these fourteen were unmarried. Government figures of Scotland are quoted by Darwin in his "Origin of Man," showing that of 1,000 married men between the ages of 30 and 45 7.2 die annually, while 14.9 of every 1,000 un-married ones die between those ages. People who live long are almost invariably the parents of large families.

In the midst of all these rumors of wars, is a relief to read this remark of the Canadian minister of finance after dining with Ambassader Hay at the Whitefriars' Club in London: "Colonel Hay and I have been sitting side by side this evening, and have eaten our fish in harmony, quite without reference to the question whether they vere caught within the three-mile limit I hope this fact may be taken as a happy augury of the relations between the Do-

The recent anniversary of the raid of John Brown has brought to light the fact that George W. Boyer, of Harper's Ferry, which tried the famous leader.

inion and the United States.

Miss Helen V. Boswell, the organizer and head of the woman's Republican mover in New York, is a mining engineer renks high as a mining draught